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THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY JULY 1948

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MAGIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

C. A. ALEXANDER

BOOKS AND OUR CHILDREN

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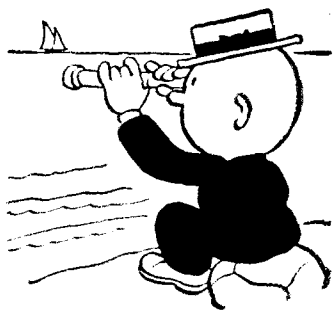

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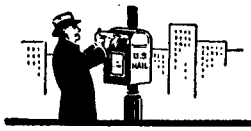

SO THEY SAY

IF I WERE GOD . . . OR PRESIDENT

To THE EDITOR: If I were God or President, I would try some experiments to solve some of the problems of this country . . . for instance, two which puzzle social workers greatly—juvenile delinquency and "what shall we do about the increasing number of old people."

Reform schools and homes for the aged would be built near each other. Orphans' homes would be near at hand, too. . . . I'd have the delinquents do things toward taking care of the old folks. The more trustworthy would in time be permitted to do things at the orphans' homes, [because] responsibility for the welfare of someone else gives a reason for being.

The old folks could do much for the delinquents, too. Instead of lonely old men and women sitting in homes for the aged with no purpose except waiting for the "cat to die," there'd be socks to be darned and trades to be taught. The oldsters might also pass on a lot of love to the youngsters at the orphans' homes. I don't believe there was so much juvenile delinquency when we had more grandmothers and grandfathers to love the children and spoil them in the right way.

I know there are lots of crochety old folks who wouldn't fit into this scheme, just as there are delinquents who can't be helped. . . .

But, I'm just an unknown middle-aged woman, so all I can do is dream and speculate. RUTH E. RILEY

Church Editor, THE KANSAN
Kansas City, Kansas

COMMENTS ON DATING

To THE EDITOR: The article "In the Classroom," by Dr. Samuel H. Lowrie in the January SURVEY, poses a challenge to everyone concerned with the high divorce rate, extent of marital discord, large amount of extramarital sex relations and sexual maladjustments in the United States.

The popularity of dating courses is demonstrated by the enthusiasm with which Dr. Lowrie's article was received by a group of students at Ohio State University. Asked to give their unbiased criticism of the article. . . . nine-tenths stated that there was need for instruction pertaining to dating, courtship, and marriage. The rest proved sympathetic to the idea. Twenty-five percent stated that dating courses should be offered in high school. A still larger percent wanted them in college, but were reluctant to limit them to freshmen as was suggested in the Lowrie article. . . . Some stated that dating and marriage courses should be required of all students.

One felt that the public would demand such courses as they became more familiar with their value; another lamented the fact that this article did not appear in a magazine more widely read by the general public. About one fifth applauded dating courses but felt that Dr. Lowrie should have used even stronger language to state his point. The students also felt that courses of this nature . . . would facilitate the development of social standards.

Being a teacher in the field of the family, I feel that instruction in dating, courtship and marriage is a valuable preventive medicine.

DONALD S. LONGWORTH
Columbus, Ohio

CONSTRUCTIVE RESEARCH

James P. Reynolds, chairman, Newton (Mass.) Community Council, has just forwarded a check for a sustaining membership, together with this report from the Research Committee, to the Governing Board:

Since THE SURVEY *midmonthly* can serve as an important source of social information for many organizations and civic minded individuals in our community, we submit the following recommendations:

1. That the Council support THE SURVEY by becoming a sustaining member of Survey Midmonthly Fund.

2. That the Council attempt to secure subscriptions to the magazine from its own board members and member organizations.

3. That the chairman of the Council appoint a small committee to canvass such member organizations of the Community Council which might be interested in obtaining subscriptions.

4. That the said committee also canvass interested lay members of the community for subscriptions.

MRS. ARNOLD BARKER
Vice-Chairman, N.C.C.
C. O. RICHTER
Chairman, Research Committee

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From a European Colleague

Miss Hertha Kraus, associate professor of social economy, Bryn Mawr College, has given us permission to print the following letter from the executive secretary of a large German social work association. The writer "has been identified with social work all of her life."

It is always interesting to see American publications, but we cannot help feeling that our problems and sorrows in social work have taken such a completely different direction that we cannot apply anything of your methods, and hardly anything of your thoughts. . . . Our services must take an entirely different form. . . . Let me list a few of our imminent problems.

There are masses of expellees, more than 10,000,000, for whom we have to find not only housing and daily supplies, but whom we need to integrate socially, culturally, and economically into our society.

At the moment, this problem, already overwhelming, is becoming even more acute because we are receiving daily political exiles leaving Czechoslovakia and many of the Balkan countries. We have no space for them, no food, no clothing—and yet we must offer them asylum.

Here is another problem—currency stabilization. No one knows what it may mean, but one thing is certain, that many people who are still living on the money saved during the period of the war, from substantial earnings when very little could be bought, will suddenly become destitute. All our money will be devalued when it becomes stabilized, and we expect large numbers of people then to become dependent on public welfare in some form. . . . Naturally, we hope that a reviving economy will eventually offer them employment, but in the beginning this economy will undoubtedly reject everyone who is not fully capable of real work and will leave the aged, the handicapped, the unskilled, and thousands no longer used to regular work in a large pool of unemployed and unemployables. . . .

There is the condition of young people who simply cannot find their way through this chaos, and are in the midst of moral and economic confusion. We have never had any experience like this before. I wonder whether anyone outside this country can quite understand what it means, in terms of new efforts, a new approach, a new way.

You know, of course, that as agencies we have very little money and less supplies, that we are short of capable workers, and that many of those who have been employed during the war and who are still with us need even basic training. But more serious than these, we see the German family breaking down completely. The employable members must often accept work out of town; there is no chance that they can bring the family along because there is absolutely no housing. Even where they are not forced to move, they are camping under the most tragic conditions and in the midst of ruins which we cannot rebuild for a generation or two.

Our young people have become extremely skeptical of the values of family life, when their concept of home and family is conditioned by the only experience they know; five to six people camping in one room—hungry, ill, miserable. Who can blame them for leaving, for becoming vagrants and migrants—seeking their own adventures? How can we recreate home and family life?

Do you know what I mean? Our needs are so desperate and extreme, our means of service so limited, that we simply must find an entirely new approach. We must review all our social work practice and we must, and will, find our own way.

All our friends abroad, including our professional colleagues, will help us best if they strengthen our courage and our faith; if they help us occasionally with a little food, so that we can keep alive and continue our hard work; if they offer us their understanding and the great comfort of sympathy and friendship. What we need most is encouragement, for we find ourselves wondering whether it is still meaningful to invest our last power in social service. May we continue to have faith that there will be a new beginning, also for Germany? Can you help us to believe in a chance for rehabilitation, for reconstruction?

Family Drama

AGNES C. McGREGOR

Spring has a complex of many moods
Introvert, extravert, not quite psychopathic but suggestive of
Some maladjustment.
Sometimes she weeps floods of tears,
Then becomes boisterous, tosses things about, no doubt resenting
The grim fact that her parents, Autumn and Winter
Are cold, rigid and over-possessive, while her sister
Summer, threatens her security. A warm brunette—her father's pet—
Summer has friends and dates galore, in fact
Has just announced her engagement to that gay old boy, the Sun.
Quite a traumatic experience for Spring:
After all she met Sol first! Though she feels hostile
Toward Summer, Spring defends her sibling warmly from idle gossip.
Summer wears play-suits, sun-suits, or nothing much of anything
While Spring in slacks and rubbers, sublimates
Her frustrations by gardening in the rain
Till joined by that pale wench, the Moon. Then the girls hear
Two breezy, unstable lads, the South and West winds, whistle softly!
Spring's depression lifts, and finding integrating interests
The four friends leave Summer to her affair with old Sol
While they form a new constellation. . . . And now for further data
Consult
The Weather Bureau, expert analysts of family drama.

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THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

JULY 1948

Magic Works Department

C. A. ALEXANDER
Public Relations Director, Los Angeles Veterans Service Center

The picture that the words "public relations" brings to the American mind seems to be compounded of one part thickly carpeted offices in steel and glass skyscrapers, one part singing commercial, and one part stunt on Main Street at high noon. It is no doubt this plush heritage, arising from the slick publicity job now dominating modern business practices, that is responsible for the social agency's regarding its newly espoused public information program as a kind of magic works department.

Into the office of the willing but bewildered publicity staff pour problems of community organization, office management, research. "Let public relations do it" often becomes the way out of troublesome problems of many different varieties.

Along with this confusion about the function of the public information program in a social agency, there are signs that the borrowing of successful techniques from commercial publicity for the purpose of telling the social work story is being accompanied by a too easy and artificial transfer of principles.

This is not to say that the public relations emphasis in social work is undesirable—far from it. The awakening to the need for it was long due. Social agencies have the responsibility for acquainting the public with the extensive and complicated welfare programs of our modern society which have long ago become a big business.

The function of public information in accomplishing this job begins with the proper orientation to the agency's function, its "reason for being" in the community. Welfare agencies are established to meet particular needs; they arise out of community sentiment or pressure to meet human problems created by some sort of social breakdown. Today, social agencies see also as part of their job a responsibility for social planning to meet human needs and to prevent social breakdown. Since the agencies spring from the needs of the community, the story they have to tell — their publicity — becomes grounded in the very roots and interests of the community.

The function of public relations and public information, no less than the function of the agency itself, must be based on the principle of public responsibility. The program must begin with the board of directors, or the commission, whatever group is charged by the community with responsibility for agency policy and direction, for this is the fountainhead of the agency's way of assisting people to meet certain social problems.

In carrying out this principle of public responsibility, the public relations program—again, no less than the agency service program—must be based on the assumption that every citizen has the right to service, the right to expect his community to have resources which will help him meet his problem, whether it be medical, economic, or other. On this concept depends the degree to which the community interest will be served by the agency, and the degree to which a public relations program will be valid. If a weary receptionist gives the impression that he is doing the client a favor, he is placing a barrier in the way of the client's best use of agency resources. In so doing, he is weakening the props of a genuine approach by the agency in its relations to the public.

In telling the social work story, it is necessary to use a mass production plan in order to match the growth and responsibility for social work itself. But it is also necessary to be critical of the way the job is done. The program's principles and purpose cannot be those of commercial salesmanship. It must avoid the features of product selling which seize upon an "angle" or a "hook" and then play it for all it is worth at the cash register. Borrowing *technique* is one thing; borrowing *principle* or *purpose* is quite another.

Further, such borrowing is unnecessary, in view of the natural assets in the situation. A public information program in social welfare has a gigantic

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advantage over the general field of huckstering because it is dealing with the most fundamental fact of human existence—human relationships. The mere fact of living gives John and Jane Doe an investment in the problems and actions of other human beings. The human drama, with its workshop in the social agency, if once captured, becomes a natural and powerful instrument of appeal, requiring neither "doctoring" nor magic works.

Another advantage is that most agencies need have no fear that they are attempting to sell a product for which there is no market. On the contrary, it is no secret that the combined efforts of the entire social work structure are still not sufficient to do justice to the many social problems which are part of modern living. In most instances social agencies need be neither fearful nor bashful—just informative.

Part of the Process

It is the writer's feeling that public information programs best serve the social agency by reflecting the best concepts of social work practice and thinking which the agency is able to produce. Such a program should not only tell what social work knows about human relationships but, in itself, should demonstrate what it knows, become a part of the helping process. We are all familiar with the reams of publicity material, much of it technically well presented, which is designed to acquaint citizens with resources for assistance with family problems. It is the responsibility of the agency to acquaint citizens with these resources and the right of the citizen to use them. But, however cleverly offered, much of it is saying to the potential client, "Have you failed at this or that aspect of your family or personal life?"

The communication of this idea, no matter how subtle, is psychologically threatening. It implies that the individual must have failed in order to get service. It does not sufficiently recognize that the individual is struggling with a social problem and that the agency offers its services for him to use as a means of getting at his problem.

Then there is the too-typical appeal for funds which reflects the sob-sister approach—that reaches back into the most elemental and primitive concepts of charity. The "helping-the-poor-unfortunate" approach is generally defended because "you have to appeal to the emotions." The emotional appeal is a perfectly good publicity technique. But techniques are methods of projecting concepts or principles, and the principle implied in this out-dated approach no longer has a place in good social work practice. The human drama, which is our daily business, is naturally endowed with all the genuine emotions to which the human race is subject. Handled with dignity and simplicity, genuine feeling can emerge and will always find response.

Reason for Being

In hammering out an area of activity for itself, the public information program must constantly measure its efforts against the agency's reason for being. Its channel of information must lead straight into the problem area in which the agency was set up to give assistance. What are the problems? What relationship do they bear to other agencies and problems? How do people, through the agency's services, come to grips with the problems? How do they solve them? What does this mean to the people and to the community? What is the agency attempting in the way of new techniques, new services, new programs?

And in connection with the second part of the agency's responsibility—that of participation and leadership in social planning and social action—the public information program finds another wide area of activity. Here are some of the facts about the problem. Here is how we approached it. Here is what we found out. Here are some of the possibilities for future action.

Through such a program the agency becomes associated in the community mind with its attempts to deal honestly with the problems for which it was given responsibility. And the agency assumes its place as part of the whole—as part of the dynamics of a community in action.

In this day and age, a discussion of public information in social work is incomplete without some consideration of the social worker's own role, particularly in the relations between the profession and the public. Implicit in the discussion thus far has been the assumption that the adequacy with which the agency's function is carried out, principally by its practitioners, determines what and how much the public information program will be able to inform the public about. But the public also needs to know something of the purpose and principles evolved by the profession.

Social workers believe that every citizen has the right to those services and resources which will offer the greatest fulfillment of his potentialities. To that end they accept professional responsibility for contributing to the body of knowledge on which social work practice is based. To that end also, they must take some responsibility for keeping the public informed about new knowledge of human behavior and social problems.

For a Hooper Rating

It is to the same end, I believe, that social workers have responsibility to take positions on matters of social import. Social workers will take on a Hooper rating with the public only when they make known their positions on matters which come within their professional competence—matters such as social security needs, medical care, public assistance, welfare legislation.

Today social workers are having direct experience with the effects of inflation on large groups of our citizens. What they learned yesterday from their experience in depression and war also must gain wider understanding. Informing the public at this point is only partly the job; for the convictions gained through those experiences will be much more valid to the public if they are expressed in action.

Finally, social workers have a public information job to do in testifying publicly as to the value of meeting problems through democratic methods. They constitute a substantial group among those who are primarily concerned with the growth and fulfillment of individual persons. And as they well know, opportunity for democratic expression and functioning is vital to growth and fulfillment. It is this knowledge, born of experience, that places upon them a peculiar responsibility to stand firm for the strengthening and extension of a genuinely democratic way of life.

Social Work Poets

Ruth Gilbert (see "Reception Room," page 231), a public health nurse and psychiatric social worker, is assistant professor of nursing education, Columbia University. Agnes McGregor, (see "Family Drama," page 226, retired this year from the assistant directorship of the Toronto School of Social Work, after thirty years in the social work field.

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Books and Our Children

A Librarian

looks at an important need

of

The Children

in our institutions

Farrell Grehan

MILDRED L. METHVEN

Supervisor of Institution Libraries St. Paul, Minnesota

Most of us are not really able to imagine what it is like to be an unwanted child, who does not know who or where his parents are; to be one who has never heard the sounds of the world—voices of family and friends, footsteps in the corridor, the cheerful squeak of a windshield wiper; to be a person whose eyes are blinded to color, to the sign that tells where the "nearest exit" is, unable to recognize friends, or to read a book. Most of us cannot comprehend what it would be like not to understand the meaning of the spoken word, not to be stimulated to create our own mind pictures, supporting ideas and contrary opinions, in response to the ideas expressed by others.

Almost none of us knows what it means to suffer inconvenience, pain, embarrassment, awkwardness, restricted play, limited sports, circumscribed recreation, because the process of birth itself, or a crippling germ, or an unforeseen accident has disarranged our nervous system, twisted our muscles, misshapen our bones.

The boys and girls, men and women, whom these phrases call to mind were, many of them, once known to those of us who are teachers and librarians. Coming into our school rooms and libraries, some of them were appealing and attractive, with well-defined skills and talents, decent impulses and admirable ambitions; others were not so attractive, were undeniably deficient in any perceptible skill or talent, with disorderly impulses and somehow antisocial ambitions. For a few years we knew them, and watched helplessly as lack of stabilizing family life, and often lack of decent economic advantage and all the other "strikes" cumulated against them. Then, one day, some disruptive explosion of misbehavior or illness of the personality sent them to one of our institutions, and they disappeared from our daily lives.

We concern ourselves with the child's opportunity for reading and self-education both before and after his public institution experience. But what about his opportunities within the institution itself? These institutions may be directed by state departments of education, of social welfare, of mental hygiene, or corrections—whatever they are, we must admit that we know little or nothing of the library services for them which we so strenuously advocate and plan for others.

Can you imagine, except with extreme concentration on your part, what it must be like *never* to have heard a word pronounced nor its meaning explained nor its confusing differences made clear? This is the lot of children who are totally deaf, who cannot speak, or speak with great effort, and yet somehow, by great skill in teaching and the utmost self-discipline manage to learn to read, to go to school, to graduate from high school and often college—to learn trades, to take an active part in many kinds of life. Can you imagine how difficult it is to find books in simple terms but of advancing interests and increasing range of ideas for these deafened young people? This is the first consideration in book selection in a library for them, but as yet there are almost no trained librarians in their special schools to help in this highly important job.

How would you explain to a blind child the immensity of the sky on a dark night when every single star glitters and glistens—to a blind child who has never seen *anything* which glitters and glistens, who can see no pictures to help him understand, who must

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comprehend everything in this vast world without the aid of his eyes. What of the child with partial vision for whom no books can be found in type large enough for him to read about the subject which interests him very much? How often one would wish to read the article in the encyclopedia for these children, lay out the bulky Braille volumes for their sensitive fingers or take off the shelf the box of Talking Book records which mean their book reports to them. But there are almost no trained librarians in schools for the blind.

Patience, sympathy and skill are needed to run a library for mentally retarded children. It meant searching for the stories which mean something to them in *terms of their own limited experiences and imagination.* It means joining with them in their joy over small accomplishments and simple pleasures and the ingenuity to enlarge their comprehension by ever so little—by games, by pictures, by storytelling, by puppet shows—by any means which will bring the response, "Why it's just like out in the world, isn't it?" Could any one fail to heed the plea, "Oh, Miss, I wish you'd order a thousand new horse stories and a thousand new dog stories."

"Dear Warden . . ."

Here is a note from a man recently transferred from a school for the feebleminded, where there is a good library, to a dormitory for defective delinquents where the library collection is only just established.

Dear Deputy Warden:

I have been receiving books from library so I can read them to pass time away and the only way a guy keep himself out of trouble by doing something.

They havent send up any books for me about a week.

I appreciated very much if you will look into the matter. If I did anything wrong of what I don't know please let me know.

I know of only one full-time librarian in such a school.

What about the children in the many orphanages, boarding homes, homes for dependent children or in treatment centers? Must they be denied, as well as the love and care of parents, the security of a home where they really belong and the sustaining power of family backing, the heritage of reading without which no child should have to grow up. Do these children appear on our charts of library expansion or are they perhaps completely forgotten? Are those responsible for their care genuinely concerned that they have provided little or nothing for them to read or is library service just another of those departments which it would be nice to have "if we could have everything else, too, as well."

Hidden Dangers

Mental patients who may spend months in hospitals where no supervision is given to what they are reading, can bring untold damage on themselves by a continuous diet of fiction which often deals with frustrated lives, unhappy childhoods, domestic friction, emotional release in alcohol, adultery or suicide. Stable persons can cast these aside or counterbalance them with something else, but the mentally disturbed person is quick to identify himself and his problems with what he reads. Properly selected reading under the direction of a skilled librarian and doctor can help him to untwist his twisted thinking and to concern himself with tonic accounts of a mentally healthful nature, but miscellaneous and unselective books and magazines are definitely a hazard. No one would wish to be the person—and this is an actual case—who inadvertently gave to a suicidal friend a novel in which one character committed suicide by a method the friend later used herself. Are we concerned with the library service in our own state hospitals where there may be almost nothing at all to read, or a miscellaneous collection of gift cast-offs and perhaps public library discards which are frequently soiled and battered—in any case a haphazard collection of perhaps potential dynamite for the mentally sick person?

All these people, children and adults alike, in encouraging proportions, will spend hours of their daily institutional life in reading if books and magazines in decent condition and of uninsulting content are provided for them. Nearly everyone can easily visualize the blind child busy with his Braille books, talking book machines and books in large print—the deaf child reading in his dormitory, the training school boy or girl in his school library, and the crippled child in his wheel chair or in his bed absorbed in a good story. Whatever their handicap, most children like to read and it is simply a question of seeing to it that these selected groups are properly placed in the total library picture. Also, nearly everyone can easily visualize the man in his cell with library books piled on his small table. We can understand that it is a natural thing for him to depend heavily on printed books, as well as his radio and the movies, to give him encouragement or act as mainstay while he serves his sentence.

But it is not easy for most people to consider reading a natural and normal outlet for the mental patient. Audible whispers from visitors—"Do they really read?"—have embarrassed more than one librarian who decries the as yet widespread ignorance of mental illness with, in many cases, its long and frequent periods of easy and natural reading. I could quote dozens of comments from patients who consider the library their only resource during hospitalization and for whom, as a supervisor of nurses has said, "Books are as necessary as food and drink." Then, too, visitors are taken completely by surprise to find an active library in a hospital for epileptics and are often completely mystified at a small room full of retarded children busy with their library play and reading. These must not be forgotten.

Children First

It is the *children* in state institutions whom those of us on the Institution Libraries Committee ask the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People to remember in their local, county, state, and national plans. Much library work remains to be done for children when they are away from home and school and in hospitals. Almost everything remains to be done for children and young people in training schools, in institutions for the epileptic and in homes and centers for dependent children. Those requiring special schooling because they are blind or are deaf do not often have generous collections of recreational reading at hand nor do they have much training in the use of libraries as an aid to them as students and as citizens. Those who are mentally retarded seldom have seen a decent reading room and a helpful librarian if they cannot live outside an institution.

Only in Kentucky, Louisiana and Minnesota are there state institution library supervisors and a group of trained librarians employed to secure for those people the benefits of the reading experience. Virginia has had a supervisor for its mental hospitals.

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Federal prisons, reformatories, and training schools provide generously of trained staff and well-chosen book collections. In some special schools, in some hospitals and in some training schools elsewhere there are fine book collections and trained librarians, but these are dependent on selected superintendents, on particular boards, or occasional trustees for their continuance. They are not the result of progressively developing plans for book service.

It is all these many thousands who mostly by chance, if at all, have anything approaching a familiarity with bright book covers, carefully chosen stories, story hours, book clubs and all those ever-changing trails that lead to the right book. Truly the deaf, the blind, the feebleminded, the dependent, the delinquent, the crippled child, all must "Accept the Universe," to borrow the phrase of Mrs. Duff, in a very special sense. They have to learn to live with their faulty bodies and deficient senses, their limited minds or their unreliable emotions in a way we must all admire, respect and honor. We must see to it that each of them has an equally firm footing, at the very least, in the universe of wholesome, health-giving, tonic ideas which we know that books—the best for them —will supply.

No matter what our position — teacher, librarian, social worker, or plain citizen—if we are convinced that all children in this country should be exposed to the library idea, and should not grow up without extensive acquaintance with the reading experience, we must make it our extracurricular responsibility to find out what kind of libraries our own states provide in institutions. We can go to the superintendents, who almost always make us welcome. We can offer to help them, making use of regular channels, of established agencies if possible. But we must not forget the children whom life has selected to live, not at home, but with hundreds of others in city, county, state or charity supported institutions.

Reception Room

(Child Guidance Clinic)

RUTH GILBERT

"Oh," say the worn-out people who bring the children to us,
"This isn't a fair sample.
"You ought to see him outside."

"But isn't this John Jones," we say (or think),
"Isn't *this, too,* John Jones?
"It's the same boy."

We have a soap-bubble game.
You take a flat, metal wand (a magic wand?)
Dip in solution, and blow through it,
Or merely wave it. . . .
Up soar the bubbles
In a quick, colored cloud.

John Jones stands and watches them.
He stands gracefully now, looking up.
He smiles and forgets all of us.
One can't say surely
But it does seem he looks far past the bubbles . . .
(Toward what distant thing — wanted, denied, complicated, fading?)
He dips the wand again.
Up they float . . . the bright bubbles . . .
Beautiful . . . John Jones made them.
John Jones (truant, cat-killer, tire-thief).

"Who'd ever think he'd be like that,"
Say the worn-out people who brought him to us,
"You should see him outside."

But isn't this John Jones,
The boy you described to us,
Isn't this John?
Isn't *this also* John?
It's the same boy.
It's all the same boy.

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Confessions of a Groupwork Statistic

LUDWIG A. GRANER

Research Secretary, Welfare Federation of Cleveland

I am a groupwork statistic. To be more specific, I am one of those aristocratic membership statistics, and not a "rank and file" attendance statistic.

And furthermore, I am a "sum total" statistic, for I am composed of five other figures which are part and parcel of myself. Gee, do I build up prestige for my agency! I have always passed my "physical," and I hear so many people examining me exclaim: "This statistic looks O. K." I am very fortunate that this is so, for not every statistic can make that statement.

At one point of my life, while I was waiting on the desk of the statistical clerk in the research department, I saw something awful happen. The clerk had just been occupied with one of my fellow statistics which had come from another groupwork agency and which was put into the big ledger. Now we statistics knew that there was something wrong with that statistic, but only we among ourselves knew about it and we were helpless and powerless to tell the clerk. This other statistic had a hidden deformity, an internal deficiency so to speak. She too was a "sum total" statistic, but while her five component parts had been hastily added together in her agency, whoever did it had entered her as "144"instead of "414." It was really frightening for us statistics to see what happened.

The clerk entered the figure not knowing that it was incorrect. How could the clerk have known, she is only a human being after all. Now on the same afternoon a tabulation of groupwork membership figures had to be made, for, as I understand, the research department receives many requests for most recent figures to be used in committee meetings for social planning.

To our horror the other statistic was put into a statistical table as "144" instead of "414." We statistics cried, shouted, and signaled, but it was useless. Nobody paid any attention to us. Then a man who was about to go to this committee meeting looked us over, and he looked and looked, and pointing to the other statistic he said: "That's funny, there may be something wrong with that figure, last year's figure was different, but who knows, perhaps the agency's membership has dropped that much."

That's what we heard him say. We tried to make ourselves heard, to point out that the *figure* was wrong, but that nothing was wrong with the agency. We were happy when the man suddenly turned to the statistical clerk and said: "Let's check into this again, but I shall need this in fifteen minutes."

Well, the clerk checked and finally said: "My figures are O. K. But to play safe I shall call the agency." She did this, and after one minute the figure "144" had been changed to "414" and I heard the man say: "Well this looks better now. Am I glad for Miss X, the agency's executive!"

So we were all happy, and I thought that man should be given a chance at one of those luncheon meetings of the groupwork council so he could advise those folks *to tell their staff* to exercise the greatest care in compiling us statistics and in transmitting us to the research department; *for often it is impossible to discover such errors* after the figures are 'in the mill." And I hope the man will be fair and say that this does not happen too frequently and that it can happen to anyone—casework and health statistics, too.

Now here is a second problem. There is something that was revealed to me by another statistic from still another groupwork agency. She told me how little attention had been paid to her the first few weeks of her life. Now this sounded very strange to me, for in my agency I had been accustomed to proper and thoughtful treatment. I still hear my agency's executive say: "I myself get the greatest benefit out of those statistics, I use them for board and staff meetings, for publicity, and they really tell me in what direction we are moving." The executive always saw to it that we were treated decently. I had been carefully added together and had been checked in the front office, and my component parts, the minute they had originated, had been picked up by a well informed staff member and had, on the very same day, been entered on a sheet which was posted on a bulletin board.

Now the other statistic I am talking about had had an entirely different experience. One could almost see that she lacked stability, and so she finally went to a psychoanalyst and he told her that her deficiencies went back into her earliest childhood, because she had been entirely abandoned for three weeks after her birth, and that only at the end of the month had she been casually picked up. The worst of all, he told her, was that she also was a split personality, namely, one part being a statistic and the other part only an estimate!

In conclusion, let me say that I am proud to be a groupwork statistic, for I feel that, if properly treated and not abused or misused, I can be of great service to my agency and to my community. Annd that's why I say that we statistics simply have to be O.K. from the day of our birth until the time of retirement, when we rest in those fancy national printed reports where we want to make a good showing both for the groupwork field and for our community.

The best thing in the world, badly timed or in the wrong place, will become harmful.—*Constancio C. Vigil.*

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EPITOMES

Journal of Psychiatric Social Work

Some Objectives in Training for Psychiatric Social Work

Milton Wittman

The acute need for mental health personnel in the United States received recognition when the National Mental Health Act was passed in July 1946. The training program established under this act provided for the initiation, expansion, and improvement of programs for the training of psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychiatric social workers and psychiatric nurses. Policies and procedures were established by the National Advisory Mental Health Council, set up by law to provide consultation to the Surgeon General on the operation of the program.

Prospects for expansion of training in psychiatric social work indicate an annual total of approximately 1,000 students in second and third year graduate psychiatric social work in the early 1950's. This rate of training will be required to meet the present goal of 13,000-15,000 psychiatric social workers estimated as necessary eventually to staff the various programs in the United States.

The needs currently exist at all levels. On the staff worker level, there is scarcely a clinic or hospital which considers itself adequately staffed. The situation has been met by limiting caseloads and intake, and "holding off" on community interpretation to prevent the usual flood of referrals subsequent to even a limited interpretation program.

At present there is less concern for securing recognition of the needs for qualified psychiatric social workers, because these needs have been emphasized repeatedly. There is more concern for the next steps in meeting these needs as they develop. There must be positive effort to: secure some reasonably accurate measure of the various needs for qualified psychiatric social work personnel; assess training facilities; evaluate training centers; estimate the total capacity of the existing training centers; consider curriculum content; examine field work resources; lay plans for continuing long range programs concurrently with similar programs in psychiatry, clinical psychology, and psychiatric nursing; consider the best method of encouraging the highest possible standards in training; evaluate the stipend program.—*Journal of Psychiatric Social Work, Spring, 1948.*

JOURNAL OF Social Casework

Formerly THE FAMILY

Can Freedom Be Taught?

Dr. Paul Friedman

Even men who have been free can forget what freedom is when they have been too long deprived of it. This phenomenon is strikingly apparent among those survivors of the concentration camps who regressed to complete infantilism in the struggle for survival. In an environment in which cannibalism became a reality, all notions of freedom and sociability vanished.

In my observations on Cyprus, I found further proofs of how external restraint destroys inner freedom. The barbed wire has brought back by association the behavior patterns of the old German concentration camps; anxiety and increased depressions, in children and adults alike.

When, following liberation, children and adolescents were sent to foster homes and centers in France and Switzerland, they seemed at first unable to cope with liberty. In several instances, they even threatened to run away and go back to the camps in Germany.

Perhaps the most important thing we have to offer the new immigrant [from this group] is active suggestions and specific guidance. To maintain a correct attitude, neither overkind nor harsh, neither too sympathetic nor too inhuman, is not simple. Insofar as we ourselves are mature, experienced, objective, truly interested, our suggestions and ideas can facilitate the immigrant's readjustment to a new world. Until he has learned his way about this new world—with your help—he is not free, not of fear nor of the habit of being told what to do.—*Journal of Social Casework, July.*

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH and THE NATION'S HEALTH

Theoretical Considerations Concerning Caries Control

L. S. Fosdick

Dental caries is caused by an intermittent acid decalcification of the teeth. All the acid is derived from carbohydrates left in the mouth. Whether or not the acids are harmful depends on whether or not they are neutralized before decalcification of the teeth occurs. This in turn depends on the rate of acid formation and of neutralization. The rate of acid formation depends upon the substrate and enzyme systems. The rate of neutralization depends upon variables, such as the amount of saliva.

It is practically impossible to control caries at present by any practical means with the possible exception of the topical application of the fluoride ion. [However], this action is not purely inhibition but also a change in enamel solubility. The application of fluoride to drinking water was one major step for control, but the fluoride ion is too toxic to apply in sufficient concentrations to stop all acid formation. It is quite possible, however, that a 10 percent inhibition of acid formation will prevent 60 to 90 percent of the caries.

A more ideal method would be to find an enzyme inhibitor that is not particularly toxic when ingested, or one that is destroyed by the G.I. tract. As fermentable carbohydrates are the major substrates which can be utilized by the oral bacterial flora for acid production, [the] inhibitor could be placed in all fermentable sugars during manufacture. This would be far superior to the fluoride ion because it would be approaching the problem at its source.—*American Journal of Public Health, July.*

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THE COMMON WELFARE

Among the States

In *Missouri,* the legislature appropriated $5,000,000 of the $6,000,000 requested by the Division of Welfare for the coming year. Whether full OAA and ADC grants covering minimum needs can be continued is uncertain, unless a supplementary appropriation is made in January, Mary E. Brooks, executive secretary of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare, writes in the magazine *Building a Better State.*

On the other hand, the legislation increases the appropriation earmarked for general relief. It will be possible to raise the relief grant, now covering only 52 percent of minimum needs, by 5 to 8 percent.

Miss Brooks points to the false economy in the failure of the legislature to raise the appropriation for administering the welfare program. The inadequacy of this appropriation together with the new pay plan recently adopted, will necessitate a cutting of staff and a further rise in caseloads already averaging 314 per visitor. Such caseloads, she writes, make it impossible to insure the taxpayer against supporting ineligibles on the assistance rolls.

Veteran Assistance

A new law in *New York* authorizes a county or city welfare district, outside of New York City, to set up a division or bureau of veteran assistance in the department of welfare. Personnel in this unit must have the same qualifications required in the rest of the department.

Work Relief

A new law in *New York* authorizes welfare districts to set up work relief projects to give employment to people on home relief rolls who are physically able to work. Those refusing to accept such assignment may be taken off relief rolls.

The projects, for which the state will provide 80 percent reimbursement, are to be administered by a designated local official. Work relief committees appointed by local authorities, will have responsibility for recommending suitable projects, fixing wages at the minimum paid locally for similar work, and hearing complaints. Assignment to the project will be limited to the number of hours needed to make up the income deficit of the home relief recipient.

Workmen's Compensation

The national trend toward extension and liberalization of workmen's compensation laws was continued this year. A new law in *Mississippi* setting up a compensation system is "one of the outstanding legislative achievements of 1948," according to the June *State Government.* It provides for compulsory coverage, unlimited medical care, a second-injury fund, and double compensation for minors illegally employed. Every state now has a system of workmen's compensation.

A new measure in *New York* raises the maximum weekly payment for total disability from $28 to $32. The maximum weekly payment to survivors in case of death is $35. Payments for partial disability are liberalized.

Missouri increased maximum disability and death benefits from $20 to $25 a week and raised the minimum from $6 to $8.

Kentucky extended its coverage and improved benefit payments. Coverage was broadened in *Virginia,* and *Massachusetts* increased its benefits.

Unemployment Insurance

A new law in *New York* increases maximum unemployment insurance benefits from $21 to $26 a week. It also sets a ceiling of $900,000,000 on the reserve the fund is required to carry, thus adding $80,000,000 to the $85,000,000 in credits already available for redistribution to employers this year.

A proposal to use part of the surplus to provide dependency allowances to workers with families, which had the active support of the State Federation of Labor, the State CIO, and a majority of the State Advisory Council on Placement and Unemployment Insurance, was defeated in the legislature.

The council majority pointed out in its reports to the legislature that "the failure of our present law to recognize that the hardship falls on the family, not merely on the individual, is its outstanding deficiency in point of principle and adequacy." Such dependency allowances, in the opinion of Herman Gray, chairman of the council, would cost between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, for which he felt the fund surplus was ample.

Unemployment insurance benefits were increased in *Kentucky.*

New Jersey

A new law in *New Jersey* extends the state unemployment statute to provide sickness and disability benefits of from $9 to $22 a week for as long as twenty-six weeks.

Two other states—*Rhode Island* and *California*—have similar plans.

Mailbag Roundup

In West Virginia, the State Department of Health has set up a demonstration premature center at South Charleston, as part of its program to combat the tragically high death rate among premature infants. Of the 123,000 births recorded in this state during the period 1943-46, an estimated 4,305 were premature. Forty percent of the premature babies died. In 1945, the death rate among prematures was 31 percent above the national average.

The center consists of four units: the main nursery; the isolation or observation nursery; the nurse's station; and a clean work room. Premature infants are transported to the center in a specially equipped ambulance, and are kept in incubators in the observation nursery for seventy-two hours. Then they are transferred to the main nursery and "graduate" to a bassinet before discharge. Staff consists of seven cooperating pediatricians with rotary terms of duty and five nurses, trained in the care of the premature infant. The center has cared for thirty-one infants during its five months of operation, losing only four. It is planned to set up a postgraduate course at the center to give instruction in the care of the premature to nurses from all over the state.

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The department is also setting up portable incubators at strategic points throughout the state. These can be heated either by electricity or by warm bricks or sand. Public health nurses and nutritionists are carrying on an educational program to reduce the number of premature births.—*From* SURVEY *correspondent William H. Rost, West Virginia Department of Health.*

On Leave

Seven employes of the California Department of Social Welfare are studying at universities under the child welfare services educational leave plan for county welfare staff. Among them is Katherine Bell of Redwood City, who entered Smith College School for Social Work in June.—*From* SURVEY *correspondent Harry B. White, California Department of Social Welfare.*

News from Michigan

Twenty-one student engineers from sixteen universities and colleges throughout the country have been granted public health engineering fellowships under the Michigan Department of Health training program this summer. They have been assigned to seven county health departments for three months' work, which includes orientation, field observation, and field apprenticeship on sanitary projects at schools, resorts, milk plants, and so on. These fellowships provide an opportunity for actual participation in a rural health department program under the supervision of local and state staff.

More than 300 public health engineers have had the benefit of this field experience since the program was started thirteen years ago. The W. K. Kellogg Foundation financed, supervised, and conducted the program from 1934 to 1946, when the department assumed responsibility for it. The foundation continues to provide stipends covering living expenses of the students.—*From* SURVEY *correspondent Virginia W. Baird, Michigan Department of Health.*

Health in North Dakota

A full time health department was set up in Williston District, *North Dakota,* last year, thus extending health services to the northwestern area of the state, according to a recent report "The Public Health Picture in North Dakota" from Dr. R. O. Saxvik, state health officer. Stressing the vital need for more local health departments, Dr. Saxvik points out regretfully that although the state has had permissive legislation for multiple county health departments since 1943, there is at present no state appropriation to assist them.

A hospital bed program for the treatment of patients with venereal disease has been developed in this state through a cooperative arrangement between the State Health Department, hospitals, and physicians. The department is cooperating with the State Cancer Association in a program of education about cancer, which is now reportable in this state.

Last year, special services in nutrition education were set up in fourteen counties on an individual and community level. Students at teachers' colleges were given special training in problems of sanitation, nutrition and health education. The number of child health conferences increased over the previous year, and the problem of special nutrition services to mothers was added to conference programs. The department has secured the services of consultant personnel to start a state program of mental hygiene.—*Information furnished by* SURVEY *correspondent Bernardine Cervinski, North Dakota Department of Health.*

Cancer Control

The District of Columbia Health Department is planning to set up a cancer registry through its Bureau of Cancer Control, so serve as an indicator of progress in the control of this disease, Dr. Jay McLean, director of the bureau, reported to the District of Columbia Medical Society recently. About half of the states now have such cancer registries or require the reporting of cancer.

Dr. McLean reported to the society on the recent survey of cancer conducted in the Washington Metropolitan Area by the department with the assistance of the U. S. Public Health Service. The total case rate in the area in 1946 was 452 per 100,000 population, the study found. This rate is somewhat higher than in other metropolitan areas of the nation. The total number of cases under care in the area during this year was 5,681. The study found more cancer in higher rental areas and progressively less in lower rental sections.

That improved methods of handling cancer patients and popular education about this disease, are slowly bearing fruit, is shown by figures from the cancer record registry in Connecticut, according to Dr. McLean. In 1935, the percentage of people surviving one year after diagnosis of cancer was 42.4 percent, while in 1947 this figure had increased to almost 59 percent. To assist physicians in the early detection of cancer, the department is distributing through its Bureau of Cancer Control weekly issues of a manual on cancer detection.—*Information furnished by* SURVEY *correspondent, J. Edgar Caswell, D. C. Health Department.*

Health and Safety Workshop

One of the first workshops to combine health and safety education in a single session will be held under broad sponsorship at Arizona State College in Flagstaff, August 2-14. Designed to give teachers, school administrators, and school nurses in this region a better understanding of how safety and health education can become more functional in the lives of school children and teachers, the program will center around: health and safety instruction, school health and safety services, and a safe, sanitary school environment. There will be laboratory periods in behind-the-wheel-driver training, audio-visual aids, and the school medical examination. Two hours of graduate or undergraduate credit will be given for this course.

The workshop has secured the services of outstanding consultants in the field, including: Dr. Mayhew Derryberry, U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. Edith P. Sappington, U. S. Children's Bureau; George Marx, Arizona State Department of Health; and Marian Telford, National Safety Council. The neighboring country of Mexico has been invited to send representatives in the hope of strengthening relationships with educators there. — *From* SURVEY *correspondent Frank R. Williams, Arizona State Department of Health.*

Announcements

The National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency has secured valuable help from the Theatre Owners of America in its drive to promote a series of youth conferences in September, which will be designated National Youth Month.

A national committee, headed by Charles P. Skouras, has prepared and distributed a documentary film, "Report for Action," a dramatization of the conference's "Handbook on First

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Steps in Organizing State and Local Conferences on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency," which outlines the method followed successfully in the 1947 meeting. The committee has also made its theaters available without cost for private showing of the film to community groups planning September conferences.

The conference reports that thirty-six governors, 300 mayors, and the heads of more than 150 social welfare, fraternal, and church organizations have pledged their cooperation for youth conferences in September.

"Criminal Casebook"

The Society for the Prevention of Crime has resumed its radio series "Criminal Casebook" over NBC Thursday evenings at 8:30. The program which dramatizes and interprets actual case histories, is designed to clarify for the radio audience the underlying causes of lawlessness.

Fellowships

The U. S. Public Health Service will award a limited number of mental hygiene research fellowships for graduate work in medical and related sciences. These are open to psychiatrists, social workers, sociologists, and people in related professions.

They include: a predoctorate research fellowship open to applicants with a bachelor's or master's degree; a postdoctorate research fellowship; and a special research fellowship for applicants qualifying for the doctorate who have outstanding ability in the field. Stipends start at $1,200 a year for applicants, without dependents, offering a bachelor's degree. The grant in the third group will be fixed individually. Application forms and additional information may be secured from the Division of Research Grants and Fellowships, National Institute of Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

Meetings

The National Board of the YWCA is sponsoring the first International Study Conference on Women and World Reconstruction, at Teachers College, Columbia University, August 18 to September 14. More than fifty young YWCA leaders from twenty-six nations and YWCA secretaries from various parts of this country, will meet to consider the social, political, economic, and religious forces in the world and the role of Christian women in the solution of today's problems.

More than 100 delegates and official guests from Girl Guide and Girl Scout organizations the world over will gather in Cooperstown (N.Y.) for their twelfth world conference, August 13-23.

New School

Iowa State University in Iowa City has announced the organization of a School of Social Work, which will get under way in the fall. Director of the new school is Wayne Vasey, recently research assistant for the Russell Sage Foundation.

Rehabilitation

Education of the American people to a more sympathetic understanding of the potentialities of handicapped people was held a first essential to the rehabilitation of millions of disabled at the sixth annual meeting of the National Council on Rehabilitation in New York City in May. Dr. Donald Covalt, medical director of the Institute of Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, cited examples of the community indifference which blocks successful adjustment of handicapped men and women.

Employers Must Be Educated

Although several recent studies, including one by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, prove conclusively that handicapped workers, properly placed, equal, if not surpass the output of so-called normal employes, programs for the integration of the handicapped into industry are limited mainly to a few big concerns, Dr. Covalt reported. Small business concerns, in which 90 percent of American labor earns its living, still largely shy away from hiring disabled people, fearing complications in placement procedures and higher insurance rates. The experience of the garment industry, which has successfully integrated severely handicapped people in its shops, shows that no complicated and expensive procedures are needed, according to Lazar Teper, research director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Rather, the job analyses and procedures necessary to the placement of these people have proved beneficial to the organization of the plant as a whole.

The fear on the part of many employers that their insurance rates will go up if they hire handicapped people, is entirely groundless, according to John V. Grimaldi, director of industrial division, Association of Casualty & Surety Companies. Rates are determined solely by the accident rate of the particular company and the degree of risk in the type of industry, he said, and disabled workers, properly placed, have a lower accident rate than other employes, not carefully placed.

Doctors Must Be Educated

The whole rehabilitative program will be "sunk," cautioned Dr. Covalt, unless more personnel—doctors, therapists, psychiatric social workers, and other specialists—are trained for the rehabilitative services. A few schools, among them the universities of Pittsburgh, Colorado, Rochester, and Washington, are developing curricula in this field, but the need is vast.

Doctors must be trained to evaluate residual capacities as well as disabilities, Dr. Henry H. Kessler, president of the council, declared. The average doctor today is likely to think more of what people cannot do than of what they can.

What Rehabilitation Means

The program of the Institute of Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine at the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, includes 102 "activities of daily living," designed to help the handicapped to optimum adjustment. Patients, who pay for their care, are carefully selected from thousands of applicants, to present as wide a range of problems as possible.

On entering, the patient meets in consultation with specialists from every department of the institute. This evaluation clinic, after considering his difficulty and his hopes for himself, writes a tentative "prescription" of activities to which he is assigned. This schedule may include physical therapy, psychiatric treatment, vocational or pre-vocational training or social service. When the patient reaches what is believed to be a "peak" of rehabilitation, he is discharged with a written "home program" of activities, a copy of which is sent to his physician.

The center has developed a number of gadgets designed to smooth the daily life of the handicapped. One of its current projects is the designing of a model kitchen fitted with special appliances to enable the housewife on crutches or in a wheel chair to do her daily work. Results of this research will be available in about eight months.

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BOOK REVIEWS

TOWARD PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF CASEWORK, by Viola Paradise, Russell Sage Foundation. $2.

Viola Paradise's beautifully written book is a real addition to the limited literature in the field of social work public relations. Its greatest contibution is to put the primary responsibility where it belongs—squarely on the shoulders of the professional social worker, executive, and staff member.

The author's tackling of the answer to the $64 question—"Just what do you do?"—is one major contribution because it assumes that the answer is important. Here Miss Paradise reminds us that ability to talk about ourselves and our jobs is not magically wrapped up in a diploma from a school of social work, but that it requires the same kind of study and practice as do other parts of the professional job.

The aggressive use of newspaper publicity to bring about positive changes in the social structure of the community represents a degree of professional responsibility which too few agencies have seen fit to take. A reading of this chapter in Miss Paradise's book might offer reassurance to the boards who continue to regard the newspaperman as one whose only mission in life is to expose human misery and to attack such blameless institutions as social agencies.

It seems to this reviewer that the major criticism of the book lies in the fact that the study was made in a city which is apparently as atypical as Cleveland. It might have been more helpful had it been laid in a community where it would have been necessary to deal with such basic diculties as the agency board and executives who do not see public relations as a vital part of their programming; with caseworkers who do not recognize a responsibility for interpretation as an integral part of their professional job; with newspapers who are not so civic minded as to be willing to rewrite the esoterics of agency releases into newspaper English, with a community which has not been so well indoctrinated.

However, a study of the book by agency staffs, boards, and executives might well be the first step toward achieving the state of bliss which exists in Cleveland. It is worth using as a blueprint for "doing something" about taking a public relations program out of the realm of theory and into action.

If we can meet the author's challenge in her chapter "The Task Ahead," we will have begun to live up to the goals of our profession more responsibly than we have ever done before. She is to be congratulated for pointing the way so clearly.

FRANCES SCHMIDT
Director, Community Relations Department, Jewish Family Service, Inc., New York City

PEOPLE AND PROCESS IN SOCIAL SECURITY, by Karl de Schweinitz. American Council on Education. $2.

IF YOU WOULD ENJOY KARL DE Schweinitz' latest little book you must first rid your mind of traditional ways of thinking. You cannot think about this book as a social worker would. You cannot approach it with all the fixities that inhabit the mind of a worker in old age and survivors insurance or unemployment insurance. You must be prepared to allow a little fresh air to ventilate your stereotyped professional mind.

If this you can do, you will find, first, a significant appraisal of how public workers transform a lifeless printed statute into essential services for men and women. Mr. de Schweinitz considers all of social security—old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid for dependent children, unemployment and old age and survivors insurance—as a whole. He holds the whole up to the light and considers what are the essential similarities—and dissimilarities—in these several, separate, and highly specialized ways of getting public aid to men and women. But his emphasis is on the common essentials in the several kinds of jobs involved. The result is a job analysis of the best sort, a stimulating, eye-opening review of the task of those who would educate young people for social services.

Like Karl de Schweinitz, this book is at times more imaginative than precise. Provocative stimulating ideas are presented at times in general and inconclusive terms. But, all in all, this little book is well worth the reading of social security workers and those who would produce the future workers at this trade.

JOHN J. CORSON
The Washington Post

GROUP EXPERIENCE AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES, by Grace L. Coyle, Ph.D. Women's Press. $2.75.

GRACE COYLE HAS BROUGHT TOgether in an extremely readable, simple, and useful volume a number of papers dealing with various aspects of groupwork. The unifying bond throughout is her deep and clear philosophy concerning democratic values and the contribution of groupwork toward a society in which these values are firmly rooted. Underlying her philosophy is a remarkable capacity to reach into the past and look into the future for the synthesis of philosophy, knowledge, and skill which is so presently and urgently needed.

Although the book is focused upon groupwork, it really deals with social process and social relations as a whole. It points out the need for further social work research that, as Miss Coyle indicates, must come partly from the social sciences and partly from social workers through the production and use of process records.

The chapters on "The President as Leader" and "The Executive Director as Leader" could well be "read, learned, and inwardly digested" by every board and staff member of a social agency. The clear differentiation made between the role of the layman and that of the professional worker is very helpful—but, more important, is the emphasis given to relationship rather than function.

In any book written by a social worker about any part of social work, the question of semantics is bound to rear its head. There are those who regard social work as a process and groupwork as a "field." Miss Coyle takes the position that groupwork is a method and, while she does not say it in so many words, indicates that as a method it is not confined exclusively to social work. This question is one that may be settled in the future when social work has been clearly defined.

(Continued on page 240)

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ABOUT PEOPLE

A. A. Smick has been appointed director of the School of Social Work of the State College of Washington.

The Wisconsin Welfare Council has appointed *Morris Hursh* as executive secretary. Mr. Hursh has served with the Wisconsin Division of Social Welfare as legal consultant, supervisor of old age assistance, and supervisor of services to children's agencies.

J. D. Robins, Jr. is the new secretary of the recreation and group education division of the Council of Social Agencies of Kansas City (Mo.). He had been serving as field representative for the National Recreation Association.

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness has named *Doris G. Chandler* as director of health education. She was formerly executive secretary of the Metropolitan Health Council of Dayton and Montgomery Counties, Ohio.

The American Psychiatric Association has named *Dr. Daniel Blain* to the newly created post of medical director. He was previously chief of neuropsychiatric service in the Veterans Administration.

New public relations secretary of the Wichita (Kan.) Community Chest is *Hibbard G. James,* member of the Radio Writers Guild.

Florence Mixa has been appointed associate secretary of the health and hospital division of the St. Louis Social Planning Council.

New executive director of the Evansville (Ind.) Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies is *Lowell Turner,* former assistant director.

John Otto Reinemann has been named director of probation of the Philadelphia Municipal Court, succeeding *Daniel J. McCarthy* who resigned last January. Supervisor of in-service training and research at Philadelphia's Municipal Court since 1943, Mr. Reinemann has taught correctional training courses under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction.

The American Red Cross has appointed *Howard L. Benton* as director of operations in the European theater, succeeding *William A. Stephens,* who is returning to the United States after six years of overseas service.

Evelyn Davis, until recently director of the Volunteer Bureau of the Council of Social Agencies of Greater Boston, will head a similar bureau now being organized in Los Angeles.

Dr. Esmond R. Long, director of medical research and therapy, National Tuberculosis Association, has been named editor-in-chief of the *American Review of Tuberculosis,* succeeding the late *Dr. Max Pinner.*

The U. S. Public Health Service has appointed *Dr. John R. Heller* as director of the National Cancer Institute. Dr. Heller has been chief of the division of venereal diseases since 1943. Succeeding him in this post is *Dr. Theodore J. Bauer,* formerly venereal disease control officer for the Chicago board of health.

The Michigan Department of Health has named *Hertha Larsen, R.N.,* as nursing consultant for nine counties. Miss Larsen has been serving with the Grand Rapids City and Wexford County health departments in this state.

Dr. Paul E. Davis has been named superintendent of the Topeka (Kan.) State Hospital, succeeding *Dr. M. L. Perry,* who has retired after thirty years of service as superintendent.

The University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work has appointed *William D. Turner* as dean. Most recently consultant in industrial relations in the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mr. Turner has taught psychology at Bryn Mawr and Kansas State College.

Dr. Daniel Bergsma has been named New Jersey's first state commissioner of health, under 1947 legislation reorganizing the State Department of Health. Most recently public health consultant in the department, Dr. Bergsma was previously deputy officer.

The Volunteers of America, Los Angeles, has named *Colonel Harold Mills Eroh* as executive director and *Gordon Manser* as assistant executive director.

Dr. Charles O. Bradley has been named director of the Joint Child Guidance Clinic of Portland, operated by the Oregon State Board of Health and the University of Oregon Medical School. He was previously director of the Emma Pendleton Bradley Home for the study of atypical children in East Providence, R. I.

Dr. Helen Lanting has retired as associate director of the bureau of maternal and child health, Michigan Department of Health, to accept a residency in psychiatry at the University of Michigan.

The National Recreation Association has named *R. Foster Blaisdell* as southeastern district representative, succeeding *Arthur Jones,* who is now director of recreation in Charlotte, N. C.

M. Virginia Mason has been appointed to the Delaware State Department of Public Instruction as state supervisor of human relations. Her duties in this post, the first of its kind in the country, will include supervising the classes in human relations now set up in Delaware schools, and encouraging more teachers to establish such classes.

New deputy surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service is *Dr. W. Palmer Dearing,* previously chief of the division of commissioned officers in the service. He succeeds *Dr. James A.*

Conference Appointment

Ralph H. Blanchard, president, National Conference of Social Work, has announced the appointment of Joe R. Hoffer as executive secretary of the conference, effective September 8. Pending approval of the conference executive committee, Mr. Hoffer, who was chosen from a group of candidates by a special committee of the executive committee, will also be invited to accpt the position of secretary general of the International Conference of Social Work.

Consultant on the national staff of AASW for the past eighteen months, Mr. Hoffer served in the armed forces during the war, and later was acting deputy director, UNRRA China Office. A graduate of the School of Social Service Administration, Ohio State University, he was for several years secretary of the community division, Philadelphia Council of Social Agencies.

Mr. Hoffer succeeds the late Howard R. Knight, who served as conference secretary for twenty-one years.

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WORKERS WANTED

PSYCHIATRIST needed for a new Child Guidance Clinic opening this fall in Knoxville, Tennessee. Clinic duties will require half time. Unusual opportunity for private practice and possible teaching assignments for right person. Write the Council of Community Agencies, 400 West Hill Ave., Knoxville, Tennessee.

CASEWORKER with full training for family service in multiple service agency. Present scale $2600-$3400. Placement on scale dependent on experience. Well established agency embarking on progressive program development. Interviews arranged at our expense. Write Jewish Family and Children's Bureau, 319 West Monument Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

WANTED: Psychiatric Social Worker for newly established Child Guidance Center with outstanding Psychoanalyst as director. Unusual opportunity. Offering $4,000. Child Guidance Center of Lackawanna County, Scranton, Pa.

SUPERVISOR, professionally qualified; supervision of three workers; some intake; starting salary $3,600. Case worker for adoption work $3,000. Professional staff of ten workers. Organization maintains full time psychological clinic. New Jersey Children's Home Society, 471 Parkway Avenue, Trenton 8, N. J.

CASE WORKERS: Two fully trained case workers (preferably experienced) for Family and Children's agency in small residential community near two large metropolitan centers. Opportunity to participate in developing a sound, modern treatment program. Excellent personnel practices and working conditions in member agency of F.S.A.A. Salary range $2,700 to $3,600 based on experience. Write to Family Service of Cuyahoga Falls, 507 W. Portage Trail, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

CASE WORKER for Jewish Family Service. Also for Refugee Resettlement Program. Graduate training required. Applications invited from summer graduates. Salary range $3,300 to $4,800; starting salary dependent on training and experience. 8796 Survey.

SOCIAL CASE WORKERS—Female, for Juvenile Court with highest case-work standards. Qualifications: School of Social Work graduate, experience desirable, not essential. Also, one opening for apprentice. Arrangements will be made to complete Master's Degree. Apply Juvenile Court, Toledo, Ohio, stating qualifications and experience.

CASE WORKERS (two) for undenominational private multiple service agency; salary range up to $3,300 depending on training and experience. Child and Family Agency, 1035 Superior Street, Toledo 11, Ohio.

WANTED: Woman Superintendent for large institution for delinquent adolescent girls. Administrative and supervisory experience essential. Experience in similar work and training in social work or allied fields desirable. Excellent opportunity for development of constructive progressive treatment program. Full maintenance and good salary, according to qualifications. 506 Panama Bldg., Portland 4, Oregon.

SUPERVISOR OF CASE WORK. Immediate opening with a Red Cross Chapter. Qualifications: Master's Degree in social case work and supervisory experience. Salary related to educational background and experience. This is a challenging opportunity to develop an agency of high standards and excellent personnel practices. Apply Director, Home Service, Franklin County Chapter, American Red Cross, Columbus, Ohio.

EXECUTIVE for small private agency in New York State. Graduate work and supervisory experience required. Duties include administration and supervision of staff. Salary based on experience. 8795 Survey.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER for Pediatric Psychiatric Clinic. Graduate from accredited School of Social Work with a psychiatric major. In lieu of this must be eligible for AAPSW on basis of experience. Personal analysis required. Psychiatric family or medical case work background acceptable. Salary $3100-$3300. Social Service Department, The Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, New York.

WORKERS WANTED

CASE WORKERS. Immediate openings with a Red Cross Chapter. Qualifications: Master's Degree in social work. Excellent personnel practices. Salary based on education and experience. Apply Director of Home Service, Franklin County Chapter, American Red Cross, Columbus, Ohio.

SUPERVISOR OF FAMILY CASE WORK for Jewish Family Service Program. Two year graduate training with demonstrated competence in supervisory process required. Salary range, $4,550 to $5,750; appointment within range depending on experience. 8797 Survey.

CASE WORKER—An opening for a case worker from an accredited school. Salary range $2600-$3200. Diversified case load. Serve in terminals and office. Write Philadelphia Travelers Aid Society, 713 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

CASEWORKERS AND SUPERVISOR professionally qualified, for agency caring for children in foster homes and in cottage type institution. Workers needed for foster home and adoption work and for direct work with emotionally disturbed children in cottages under psychiatric consultation; also experienced worker to supervise part time. Write The Children's Center, 1400 Whitney Avenue, New Haven 14, Conn.

TWO CASEWORKERS in the Child Welfare Department. Private Catholic family-children's agency. Minimum one year's graduate work, two years preferable. Salary $2,472-$3,096. Catholic Welfare Bureau, 855 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles 14, California.

NEW JERSEY RED CROSS CHAPTER serving six communities of 175,000, ten minutes from Times Square, has immediate challenging opening for Home Service Secretary with professional education and experience. Administer and expand program, supervise paid and volunteer workers and handle small select caseload. Adequate salary and personnel practices. Send full qualifications to 8779 Survey.

CASEWORKER: Immediate opening for professionally trained and experienced case worker. Duties include limited caseload, intake, and beginning supervision. Salary range $2,880-$3,000. Write Topeka Provident Association, Topeka, Kansas.

CASEWORKER—Child Welfare Department of Jewish Family and Children's Agency has opening for professionally trained and experienced worker. Present salary range $2400 to $3400 depending upon experience. This is in the process of revision. Responsibilities include student supervision and special assignments. 8769 Survey.

CASEWORKER for progressive, expanding family agency. Excellent supervision. Opportunities for community work. Salary commensurate with experience. Write John W. Anderson, Executive Secretary, 411 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.

WORKERS WANTED

INTAKE SECRETARY

Immediate opening in application service for fully trained caseworker, with minimum of three years' experience. Salary up to $3600, depending on quality and length of experience. Challenging opportunity for social worker interested in short-contact area. Interviews arranged at our expense. Write Jewish Family and Children's Bureau, 319 West Monument Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

CHIEF PSYCHIATRIC social worker needed for new Child Guidance Clinic opening this fall in Knoxville, Tennessee. Unusual opportunity to participate in growth of clinic which has complete community backing. Salary commensurate with training and experience. Write the Council of Community Agencies, 400 West Hill Ave., Knoxville, Tennessee.

CASEWORKERS for national agency with multiple service program for adjustment of foreign born in U. S.; M.S. degree required; salary range $2950-$4175; appointment within range, depending on experience. Promotion opportunities. Knowledge of German or Yiddish desirable. Write or telephone United Service for New Americans, Inc., 15 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y. CO 7-9700.

NEW JERSEY RED CROSS CHAPTER, ten minutes Times Square, has immediate opening for Home Service Case Worker with professional education and experience. Adequate salary and personnel practices. Send details to 8780 Survey.

SAN FRANCISCO CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE HAS OPENING FOR PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED SUPERVISOR IN CHILDREN'S DIVISION (SALARY $3708-$3924) AND CASE WORKERS IN FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S DIVISIONS ($2700-$3924). APPLY TO GENERAL DIRECTOR, 995 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIF.

CASEWORKER—Professional trained worker wanted for Jewish Agency in large eastern city. Present salary range of $2400 to $3400. Starting salary will depend upon qualifications and experience. 8770 Survey.

STUDENT SUPERVISOR in public agency for first year case work students accredited school plus certain agency training duties, $3600. Write Dean, Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville 8, Kentucky.

CASE SUPERVISOR: Male or female. Minimum requirements include MSS from accredited school with previous supervisory experience in agency handling family or children's casework program. Salary up to $4,200. Challenging opportunity. Family & Children's Service, 602 South Cheyenne, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

DIRECTOR

The position of Director of Social Service is vacant at the Springfield Hospital, Springfield 7, Massachusetts, a 285 bed institution.

Only persons qualified to train students of an approved school of social service will be considered.

Apply to Dr. Eugene Walker, Superintendent, for further details.

POSITIONS OPEN IN ALASKA
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DISTRICT WORKER

Salary Range: $285.00-$315.00 per month. Appointments at the minimum.
Minimum Qualifications: College 4 years, graduate study 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in child welfare and public welfare administration and supervised field work in child and family welfare.
Experience: 3 years in the past 6 years of social work, 1 of which must have been in child welfare, 1 year in public assistance and 1yearin a supervisory capacity.

CHILD WELFARE WORKER

Salary Range: $270.00-$300.00 per month. Appointments at the minimum.
Minimum Qualifications: College 4 years, graduate study 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in child welfare and public welfare administration and supervisory field work in child and family welfare.
Experience: 1 year in the past 5 years of social work in child welfare.

For application blanks and information write via air mail, supplying minimum qualifications to

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Box 2781 **Juneau, Alaska**

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SITUATIONS WANTED

CASEWORKER, male, undergraduate background in sociology, training New York School of Social Work, two years casework experience, candidate M.A. Vocational Guidance. Part time position New York area. 8789 Survey.

RECREATIONAL TEACHER, crafts, sports, dramatics, housefather, experienced counsellor. Available September. Mature, references. 8785 Survey.

ADMINISTRATIVE position with Jewish organization desired by young man, 27, married. Some experience with group work. Five years previous experience in administration. Excellent references furnished. 8791 Survey.

MAN, 39, M.S.S.W., 14 years experience, private and public field. Two years teaching and supervision School of Social Work. Interested in Consultant position in Child Welfare. Prefer Eastern or Southern states. 8794 Survey.

HOMEWORK desired by young woman, two small children, typing, manuscripts, addressing, colating, complete knowledge of office routine. 8750 Survey.

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In the meantime, it is important that groupwork rest upon a sound philosophy, a scientific body of knowledge and the application of skill. "Group Experience and Democratic Values" is written with sensitivity, simplicity, and humility by a practioner and teacher who possesses profound knowledge, rich experience, and great skill in groupwork.

HELEN D. GREEN
Executive Secretary
American Service Institute of
Allegheny County, Pittsburgh

(Continued from page 238)

Crabtree, who is now head of the medical unit of the National Security Resources Board.

L. Merritt Brown, who has been serving as acting chief of the child welfare unit, Minnesota Division of Social Welfare, has been regularly appointed to this position.

Norris E. Dodd has resigned as Under-Secretary of Agriculture to become Director General of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

John W. Ballew has been appointed director of the public assistance division, Cook County (Ill.) bureau of public welfare. He served previously with the Missouri State Department of Public Health and Welfare as city welfare director in St. Louis.

Retired

Betsey Libbey will retire as executive director of the Family Society of Philadelphia on October 1, after thirty-five years of service with the society. *Ralph Ormsby,* executive of the Family Service Society of St. Louis County in Clayton, Missouri, succeeds her.

Arthur J. Strawson has retired as executive director of the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League. Long active in the tuberculosis movement, Mr. Strawson was field secretary of the National Tuberculosis Association for fourteen years. [We can gladly claim him as one of the SURVEY family as he represented us in the Middlewest soon after his college days.]

New executive director of the league is *C. W. Kammeier,* who was previously executive secretary of the Iowa Tuberculosis Association.

Charles Zunser has retired as executive director, secretary, and chief counsel of the National Desertion Bureau. *Jacob T. Zukerman,* who has been serving as assistant to the executive director, has been named to succeed him as executive director and chief counsel.

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowery, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, The Rev. Ellis Marshburn, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32nd Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Joseph H. Cohen, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; S. D. Gershovitz, Executive Director. A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHA'S, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1201 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

Honors

To *Harold D. Meyer,* professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina and director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission, the honorary degree of Doctor of Recreation Science, the first to be granted in America, from Salem College, Salem, W. Va. . . . To *John Gillin,* chairman, department of sociology and anthropology, University of Wisconsin, an award from the Wisconsin Service Association, in part in recognition of "his fifty-three years of . . . effort in behalf of the progress of prisons, probation, and parole." . . . To *Elsie M. Bond,* recently retired as assistant secretary of the State Charities Aid Association in New York, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for her many contributions in the field of social welfare.

To *Dr. L. E. Burney,* state health commissioner in Indiana, the 1948 Good Government Award from the Indiana Junior Chamber of Commerce, for his "courage, initiative and outstanding accomplishment in the field of good government." . . . To *Dr. Charles H. Lerrigo,* executive secretary emeritus of the Kansas Tuberculosis and Health Association, this year's selection for honor at the annual meeting of the Kansas Public Health Association in April for his contribution to public health.

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